

## CAN'T MAKE BINGHAM QUIT

NO CHARLIE OR TIM OR PATRICK CAN GET HIS SCALP.

President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen leaves the room after the speech to the Police Lieutenants at their Waldorf feast—Gov. Hughes there.

Police Commissioner Theodore A. Bingham, addressing 400 members of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association and their friends at the second annual dinner of the association given at the Waldorf last night, made some remarks about all of those "professional politicians who had been trying to get his scalp," as he put it, and entered into a general defense of his policy as head of the Police Department of New York.

He alluded to "Patrick This" and "Tim That" and "Charlie So-and-So," and after he had finished his speech Patrick F. McGowan, president of the Board of Aldermen, rose from where he had been sitting at the guest table within six feet of Gen. Bingham and left the banquet room.

"There are places within half a mile of this place," said the Commissioner in a reference to the failure of the Board of Aldermen to grant his request for an appropriation to establish a secret service branch of the Police Department, "where any crime from the lowest to the highest can be bought for money, and I know it, and many of you men know it. And I can't touch them under the present conditions. I say this to all New York, and I will prove it if they will give me the opportunity. That's one reason I want some secret service money."

The Commissioner's speech started even the police lieutenants. He started in mildly enough and even seemed ill at ease for words appropriate to the occasion, but when he began to defend the police force and his own conduct the Commissioner's teeth set with a snap and he jerked out his sentences in a quick staccato that made everybody in a blue coat sit up. When he said that he believed that the force was better this year than it had ever been before the lieutenants cheered, and all through the attack of the Commissioner on the Board of Aldermen he was interrupted by intermittent cheering of generous volume. He said in part:

"You lieutenants are an important part of this great police force, and at an occasion of this kind, I don't want to be—although I am always proud of it—the commanding officer. It is a little difficult for me to know what I shall talk to you about. I don't want to talk shop. Some of the great questions of the day are hardly in my line, politics particularly [cheers and applause] and at the same time there are a few things that I want to say in this presence. I appreciate particularly your toastmaster's compliment in giving me credit for being a student of this work of yours, because I certainly have been."

"The police force of New York is more skilled against sinning. [Applause.] I say that from my heart, because I believe it to be true. I don't believe (and I have seen the great uniformed police forces of this world) that there is a finer set of 10,000 men anywhere on this footstool. You have heard that so often that it is hardly a compliment, but I say it because I want you to know that I believe it. It is not necessary, except in passing, to say, as we all know, that in so large a force of course there will be men who do things that bring discredit, perhaps, but that proportion is comparatively small, perhaps smaller than in any other body of men of which I know, and I want to say that this police force is in better shape than it was a year ago, and I know it. [Cheers and applause.]

"They are doing better work now than they did a year ago, and I know it [applause], and I want to say that publicly, so that all New York will know that I say it and believe it."

"Just one word in passing that is a bit shop: There is not any excessive wave of crime going on in this town. There is a great deal, as there always has been, and the thing goes up and down on the curb, and there are plenty of records to show that it has been just as bad as it is now; and what is more (this is more for New York than it is for you men, because you know it), taking last year and the year before, this force convicted over 2,000 more felons in 1907 than it did in 1906, and of the minor crimes nearly 3,000 more in 1907 than it did in 1906. Just those facts to show that you are doing better work, because those facts tell the story. [Applause.]

"Now, gentlemen, we are making progress, we are making progress—I know what I am talking about [applause and laughter], and I want to say to you, and I hope that my voice will reach the city outside, this progress makes the old times indignant [laughter, cheers and applause]. The world beaters are not entirely lost from the force yet."

"There is abroad a disposition on the part of certain elements of the community to obstruct our work, to belittle what you are doing, to slander me personally and you incidentally [Continued laughter and applause] and they don't handle the truth with very great care either. [Laughter.]

"There are wars and rumors of wars. [Laughter.] There is peace and rumors of peace. [Laughter.] I don't think there is a professional politician in this great city who hasn't been after my scalp during the last two years. I am not aware of either having lost my scalp or any sleep. [Applause.]

"Personally, I don't care. There are several ways to get rid of me. You know what they are. Some of this audience may not know and New York may not know exactly. I can be removed arbitrarily by either his Honor the Mayor or the Governor of the State. Several months ago his Honor the Mayor did me the honor and compliment to say to me personally, 'Bingham, you have made good [applause] and I hope you will sit through as long as I do.' Knowing the character of his Honor the Mayor that settled that. [Laughter and applause.]

"As regards the Governor, I have not heard that charges have yet been preferred against me; that settles that [laughter and applause]. Now, the only other way that they can get rid of me is for me to quit [Voice: 'Don't you do it!'] and I don't propose to quit [continued cheers and applause.]

"A man is sometimes respected, at least, for the enemies that he makes. I have made up my mind that I would just as soon be hung for an old, old sheep, as a lamb,

and it is as an old sheep I will be hung, and no Patrick this or Tim that or Tom the other or Charlie so-and-so is going to get me to quit. [Continued applause.] I am sorry, but I will be with you till the end. [Applause.]

"There was a resolution introduced in the Board of Aldermen this afternoon which began with a preamble anything but complimentary to me personally. I am told that it read to the effect that as the Police Commissioner acknowledged that he couldn't do the job, the brethren of the City Hall were, of course, properly indignant, and they were going to appropriate \$50,000 to hire private detectives. Well, I am going to handle this large force, I don't know. Possibly there are to be distributed as many to each member of the Board of Aldermen [laughter.] I have said distinctly several times what I thought was necessary to complete the organization of one branch of our great work, the detective branch, namely, that we needed a civilian branch. I say here in this presence, more for New York than for you, that I don't believe the brethren in the City Hall dare give me \$25,000 for secret service."

"There are two places within half a mile of where we are now where any crime from the lowest to the greatest can be bought for money, and I know it, and many of you men know it, and know the places no doubt, and I can't touch them under present conditions, and I say that to all New York, and I will prove it if they will give me the opportunity. That's one reason I want some secret service money. [Applause.]

Commissioner Bingham did not come in until about half past 9 o'clock, and as soon as he was spotted every one of the diners got up and cheered. Commissioner Bingham sat at the left of Lieut. Richard E. Enright of the Headquarters staff, the toastmaster of the evening, in the chair that had been reserved for Mayor McClellan, who has the grip. President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen sat to the right of Enright, beyond a chair reserved for the Governor, just beyond him sat Senator Pat McCarran. All of the Deputy Commissioners and former Commissioner McAdoo were at the guests' table.

President McGowan made a brief speech and then Commissioner Bingham was introduced by Enright as "the greatest student of the force that has ever been at its head."

As the Commissioner progressed in his speech those at the guests' table began to straighten up. Senator McCarran, who was sitting next to President McGowan, leaned over and whispered something in his ear. McGowan nodded. When the Commissioner said that there was not a professional politician in New York who had not been after his scalp a smile flickered over McCarran's lips and President McGowan pulled down his dress waistcoat with an expansive gesture.

When the Commissioner began to name certain of his enemies by the first names as "Patrick This," "Tim That" and "Charlie So-and-So," Mr. McGowan got very red. After the Commissioner had finished Mr. McGowan rose from his seat and said loud enough to carry over the edge of the guests' table to those in front of him:

"Well, this is all I wanted to hear. I just wanted to hear what he would have to say."

Then President McGowan went out, and he did not return.

Gov. Hughes came in about 11 o'clock and was received with prolonged cheers and waving of napkins. When he got up to speak he said that it was not unusual for a citizen who had been at two banquets in one evening to fall into the hands of the police. This made a great hit with the diners.

"I have two laws to guide me in my administration," said the Governor. "To believe that every man is straight until the contrary is proved and to deal with every man according to his works. You are the solidest body of peace and as such you should be faithful, well disciplined and patriotic. Every man in uniform represents directly a free government of which he is no less a part than a protector. I like to feel that no policeman has the opinion that he is superior to anybody else and can harry and hustle citizens because of his authority. He should have too much self-respect for that and be too conscious of the duty he has to perform."

## SOUTHERN ASKS MEDIATION.

Railroad Appeals in Wage Dispute to Federal Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In regard to the negotiations which have been going on between the Southern Railway Company and its employees in respect to a reduction of wages President Finley of the Southern Railway made the following statement to-day:

"Our employees, working under contract, have declined our proposition in regard to a reduction of wages. We still feel confident that there should be an amicable adjustment and do not propose to proceed in any arbitrary way. We have notified our employees of our regret that they cannot at the present time see their way clear to accept the suggestions as to the wage scale which the management considers imperatively necessary under existing conditions and have stated to them that it will ask the mediation of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor under section 2 of the Erdman act, which provides that in any controversy concerning wages which threatens to interrupt the business of an interstate carrier either party may ask the intervention of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor and in the event of such request require the officials named to put themselves into communication with all practicable expedition with the parties to the controversy and use their best efforts by mediation and conciliation to bring about an amicable adjustment of the questions at issue."

"We have accordingly requested the mediation of the officials named in the hope of arriving at an adjustment of all matters in controversy with our men which will be cordially accepted by both interests involved."

The receivers were appointed by Judge Pritchard, who from the first has declared against a reduction.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25.—Receivers for the Seaboard Air Line, their counsel and United States Judge Jeter C. Pritchard after a conference in this city to-day decided that there shall be no reduction in wages on the Seaboard.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED BY JUDGE PRITCHARD, who from the first has declared against a reduction.

## X-SCIENCE FOR DIPHTHERIA

TEACHERS' COLLEGE GRADUATE DIES IN THE FAIRHOLM.

Thirteen Days Sick Without a Doctor, but Treated by Her Mother, a Christian Science Reader—A Quarantine Finally Called—Girls Live in the House.

Miss Edna M. Moore, who since her graduation from the Teachers' College of Columbia University two years ago had been doing settlement work among the poor of the East Side, died in her apartment in the Fairholm, 503 and 505 West 121st street, on Monday morning of diphtheria. She was taken ill on February 8, and two days later her roommate, Miss Mudge, sent for the patient's mother, Mrs. Mary Jane Moore, who is a reader in the First Church of Christ in Philadelphia. Mrs. Moore hurried on here, and for five days treated her daughter according to the Christian Science methods, refusing to allow a physician to be called in. To the mother's mind the young woman improved, and Mrs. Moore went back to Philadelphia, after telling Miss Mudge that the daughter was suffering from a mild attack of quinsy sore throat.

Not long after Mrs. Moore's departure the daughter grew worse, and Miss Mudge insisted that a physician be summoned. Although Miss Moore had been a Christian Scientist ever since her parents embraced the faith, fourteen years ago, she consented to be examined by a doctor and requested last Friday that Dr. J. Gardner Smith of West 122d street be called. Dr. Smith diagnosed the case as diphtheria and the Board of Health verified the diagnosis. Mrs. Moore was recalled from Philadelphia. The daughter's case was hopeless then and she died on Monday morning. Dr. Smith didn't hesitate to say that if a physician had attended her in the first week of her illness she would have recovered.

Miss Moore was popular among the students of the Teachers' College, where she was known as Teddy. She had intended to teach, but upon her graduation she went to the University Settlement. It is believed that she contracted the disease in the tenements in the Ghetto. Her parents are said to be well to do and she had an expensive suite in the Fairholm, which is tenanted almost exclusively by students from Barnard and the Teachers' College.

When Mrs. Moore arrived here the second time she made no objection to the physician's treatment and even had two trained nurses called in. She and her husband, Charles J. Moore, were with the daughter when she died on Monday morning.

"This case should be a lesson to Christian Science readers," Dr. Smith said last night, "and ought to teach them the great importance of getting a correct diagnosis of an ailment, which can only be done by calling in a physician. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that this girl's life could have been saved if a physician had attended her early in her illness. I took from her throat four pieces of membrane four inches long, which showed that the case had progressed beyond the relief stage. I gave her 9,000 units of antitoxin the first day I treated her and 5,000 more that night, but a complication had set in in her kidneys as a result of the poison from the diphtheria, and just before her death she suffered from uræmic convulsions. She had a splendid physique."

Mrs. Moore last night referred reporters to J. V. Dittmore, State representative of the Christian Science Church, who lives at 307 West Seventy-seventh street.

"It is indeed unfortunate that Miss Moore died," he said, "but I don't know whether she would have lived even had a physician been called in. When a person dies under the treatment of a healer you always hear about it, but there is no mention of the numerous deaths that occur under the care of physicians."

Dr. Smith said last night that previous to 1894 40 per cent. of diphtheria patients died, while since the use of antitoxin only from 8 to 10 per cent. have died, and these mostly from neglect. Dr. Smith, who numbers among his patients many of the students of Barnard and the Teachers' College, said last night that it was not true that Christian Science was spreading among the students of the latter institution.

"There are a few girls in the Teachers' College who have the Christian Science idea," he said, "but for the most part they are young women who have been brought up in that faith by their parents."

From the time Miss Moore was taken ill there was no quarantine put on her apartment for thirteen days. Dr. Smith was called in and pronounced her suffering from diphtheria. Up to that time she had a number of visitors daily.

## SCHOOL BARS MATURE JAPANESE.

California Town Refuses to Admit Men to Primary Classes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—California took another twist in the Japanese question to-day when trustees in Sausalito determined that no children over school age should have the privileges of the Sausalito schools. The trouble arose over a Japanese, 21 years old, named Sung H. Cho, who was engaged in the capacity of servant and essayed to pass his spare time by attending the primary school. Making his application for admission to the principal, he was refused on the ground that he was over school age.

## STEEP WIND INTO NEW YORK.

Zeeland's Gangplank Inclined Like a Queen Anne Gable Roof.

The Red Star liner Zeeland, in yesterday from Antwerp, was unable to dock because the gangplank, coupled the only available one alongside the pier and she landed her 130 cabin passengers at the end of the pier. The tide was high, she was light, and when the gangplank was put up the angle was too steep except for acrobats. To reduce it a bit several cases containing goods were put under the base of the gangplank. Even then the ship was unable to land. Women were passed down the incline by officers of the ship and members of the crew strung along the plank rails. The children were carried, and the men made the descent by clinging to the rails. After landing her cabin passengers the Zeeland went out in stream with her steerage passengers, anchoring off Liberty Island.

LAST OF THE SEASON VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Leaves New York March 1. Special Pullman train to Jacksonville. Tickets good returning until May 31. Itineraries and full information of ticket agents.—Adm.

## SILENT FIREARM INVENTED.

Hiram Percy Maxim Patents a Device Which Makes Shooting Noiseless.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Patent Office Gazette issued to-day contains the information that a patent for a "silent firearm" has just been granted to Hiram Percy Maxim of Hartford, Conn., son of Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the machine gun that bears his name. The patent covers a thirty-three caliber, the device being designed to render the discharge of a gun or revolver practically noiseless.

Broadly, the principle involved is similar to that made use of in the automobile muffler, the noise of discharge due to the sudden release of gas at the muzzle of the gun being prevented through the action of a transverse acting piston valve, which allows the gas to escape gradually.

The device consists of a slending arrangement that can be applied to the barrel of the ordinary firearm. In an ordinary firearm the bullet, when it emerges from the muzzle, liberates the high pressure gases, which by striking the air suddenly cause the loud explosion. In the new gun the gases are shut off just before the bullet passes. This valve is actuated entirely by the gas pressure in the gun barrel and is free from all actuating mechanism. After the bullet has passed out of the barrel the gases are allowed to escape gradually through small holes. This annuls all noise except a slight hissing sound.

The piston valve is arranged to return to open position when the gases have all escaped, and a safety device working in connection with the firing mechanism prevents the firing of a new cartridge until the valve is in place. The construction is extremely simple, the gun having the appearance of the usual rifle, with a small cross piece in the barrel about five inches from the end.

## JUSTICE MOODY SMOOTH SHAVEN.

Sacrifices Mustache to Precedent—Court Divided on Facial Hair Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Justice William Henry Moody of the United States Supreme Court has followed precedent and practice by removing the mustache which has adorned his upper lip for the greater part of his life.

There is no law, written or unwritten, to forbid a member of the highest judicial tribunal to wear a mustache, but up to a few years ago there existed a strong undercurrent of feeling in Supreme Court circles that a smooth face comported more with judicial dignity than a mustache or beard.

Moody's appearance has been changed somewhat by the absence of his mustache, but not for the worse. When Justice Brewer became a member of the Supreme Court he wore a beard, but no mustache. He had not been on the bench long, however, before he dispensed with the beard.

The Supreme Court is now evenly balanced on the facial hair question. Four members wear mustaches, but no beards; four members have smooth faces, and the remaining member, Justice McKenna, wears no mustache and has his beard so closely cropped that it is hardly noticeable.

## NEW TUNNEL AND NEW HOTEL.

Meadoes Interests Have Other Big Enterprises in Mind.

On the official trip to Hoboken yesterday in the new Hudson and Manhattan Railroad tunnel, Tim Stuy reported on large plans for the Broadway between the second and Thirty-third streets, which has already partly been cleared for the main Manhattan terminal of the uptown branch, will have built upon it a thirty story hotel. The frontage at present includes the Manhattan Theatre and the old Trainor's Hotel, both of which have leases running into next summer. The report was also heard that a new company, but one closely associated with the Hudson Tunnel Company, is to build a tunnel under the East River from the Manhattan General Post Office to the Brooklyn General Post Office which will have a spur running under the Church street terminal of the lower set of tubes belonging to the Hudson Tunnel Company.

## IDENTIFIED BY EAR.

Woman Did Not See Man Who Shot Her, but Heard His Voice.

A young woman in General Sessions yesterday was able to identify by his voice a man who had shot at her through a door. She thus brought about the conviction of John Marco, a baker, for assault in the first degree, and he may get ten years.

Marco went to the home of Rose De Matteo at 83 East 21st street, and she would not let him in. He called to her to open the door, and when she refused he fired three shots through the door.

When the case came up for trial yesterday, before Judge Mulqueen, the young woman was asked by Lawyer Barra, counsel for Marco, if she had seen Marco and could identify him as the man who had fired the shots. She said she had not seen him and could not identify him.

I move that this case be dismissed," said the lawyer. "This defendant has not been identified."

After some questioning by Judge Mulqueen the young woman said she knew the voice of Marco and that it was Marco's voice that called through the door. Judge Mulqueen held that that was sufficient identification and sent the case to the jury, which promptly convicted Marco. He was remanded for sentence.

## SAVED MAN WHO HAD BENDS.

It Took a Three Mile Dash by Ambulance to Medical Lock to Do It.

William Maloney, employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad's North River tunnel, succumbed to the bends or caisson fever at Graham and Driggs avenue, Williamsburg, last evening. When he sank to the sidewalk a crowd gathered around under the impression that the man was intoxicated.

A policeman got an ambulance from the Williamsburg Hospital. Dr. Barnes saw what was the matter with Maloney and decided he couldn't be taken to the hospital. The ambulance surgeon decided to take Maloney to the medical lock of the railroad's East River tunnel in Long Island City.

The distance was nearly three miles, and it was a most exciting race. The ambulance was driven by a man named Graham and Driggs avenue, Williamsburg, last evening. When he sank to the sidewalk a crowd gathered around under the impression that the man was intoxicated.

Maloney was put in the medical lock of the tunnel where in half an hour he began to recover. He was left in the lock.

LEADS ALL IN REPUTATION. Purvey and Medical Properties. Hiram Ricketts & Sons, Proprietors. New York Depot and Office, 1180 Broadway. B. S. Robinson, Manager.—Adm.

## CARNEGIE'S NEIGHBOR ROBBED

DR. HENRY S. PRITCHETT LOSES HIS SMALL SILVERWARE.

About Every Unoccupied Room in the House Visited While the Family Slept—Footprints in the Snow Show That the Carnegie Yard Also Was Visited.

Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett told last night how his house, at 32 East Ninety-first street, which adjoins the residence of Andrew Carnegie on the east, was robbed of \$1,700 worth of silverware early on Monday morning. Dr. Pritchett was formerly president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology but resigned to take the presidency of the Carnegie Foundation.

A guest of the family was awakened about 4:30 o'clock on Monday morning by a noise in the hall on the third floor. Most of the family slept on this floor and the person who heard the noise thought some of them was moving about.

In the morning it was found that every room of the house on the basement, first, second and third floors which had not been occupied during the night had been entered. The dining room was in chaos. Knives, forks, spoons, all sorts of small table ornaments, and even the silver tops of the salt and pepper shakers were missing. The rear window of the dining room on the street floor, which faces the yard and a vacant lot in the back, had been jimmied open. It was near a high wooden fence, which is a continuation of the iron fence about the Carnegie place.

The visitors seemed to be after only silverware of the size that could be got away with easily. A draw cord from a window portiere was missing and this led Dr. Pritchett to believe that they carried a bag and used the rope to tie it up with. No jewelry was missing.

Dr. Pritchett notified Capt. Martens of the East Eighty-eighth street police station, who in turn, as is customary, sent a report to the Central Office. In the meantime servants and members of the family had been doing a little sleuthing upon their own hook. Footprints were seen in the muddy snow in the Carnegie yard, which led the investigators to believe that the burglars had mounted the high iron fence at Ninetieth street and travelled part of the way in the Carnegie yard and then entered the window from the fence.

There are two watchmen on duty at night inside the Carnegie residence and one who visits the outside of the premises, but they didn't hear any prowlers during the night, neither did the occupants of the residence of the late Carl Schurz at 24 East Ninety-first street which adjoins the Pritchett house on the east.

It was thought that the same gang which robbed the six houses in the neighborhood of East Sixty-fourth street and Fifth avenue early Sunday morning, and got away with \$10,000 worth of silverware and jewelry, some of it while the police reserves were in the street looking for them, had worked their way further up town. Last night and the night before the vicinity about the Carnegie residence was patrolled by extra policemen with detectives from Central Office assisting them.

## FIVE DAYS OF EARTHQUAKES.

Pacific Coast of Mexico Severely Shaken for 300 Miles.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 25.—A series of severe earthquake shocks has been felt throughout large parts of southern Mexico during the last five days. The centre of the disturbance seemed to be at Chilpancingo, State of Guerrero, which was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake last April.

The latest shocks did little damage to property at that place. At Chilpa, Tixtla and in the mountain district of the State the shocks were of great intensity. The seismic disturbance was felt for a distance of 300 miles up and down the Pacific Coast, its southern limits being below the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

## CUBAN CONCESSIONS SETTLED.

Contracts Signed After Conference Between Taft, Magoon and Others.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Taft had a conference to-night at his residence at which the final details of the Cuban concession contracts were decided upon and the contracts signed.

Those present in addition to Mr. Taft were Gov. Magoon of Cuba, Col. Enoch Crowder, legal adviser of the Provisional Government, Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, chief, and Major Frank McIntyre, assistant chief of the bureau of inland affairs of the War Department. Col. Crowder expects to return to Cuba next Friday. Gov. Magoon will leave Washington in a few days.

## A TAFT-FORAKER CONTEST.

Rival Conventions Held in the Sixth Ohio Congress District.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—Rival Republican conventions were held in the Sixth Ohio Congress district to-day. Both conventions nominated Jesse Taylor for Congress. The convention held at Xenia passed a resolution endorsing Foraker for President, while the convention at Loveland endorsed the administration of Gov. Harris and President Roosevelt and instructed its delegates to vote for Taft "first, last and all the time."

Jesse Taylor, the candidate for Congress, addressed the convention at Loveland, pleading his support to the delegates there elected. He declared that in his opinion the only fair way to select candidates is by primary elections. While he was at Loveland the convention a special train waited for him and as soon as he had finished he boarded it and was hurried to the convention at Xenia.

## TO CUT OUT 17 DISTRICTS.

Bill to Eliminate Election Divisions Where There Are Few Voters.

A bill has been proposed by Election Commissioner Fuller, providing for the wiping out of seventeen small election districts in the Borough of Brooklyn and incorporating them with adjoining districts. Two of the districts have only a single registered voter and the others have from fifteen to ninety-two.

The city will save \$6,000 a year in the expense of election machinery by the change.

LEADS ALL IN REPUTATION. Purvey and Medical Properties. Hiram Ricketts & Sons, Proprietors. New York Depot and Office, 1180 Broadway. B. S. Robinson, Manager.—Adm.

## TRANSPORT OVERCROWDED.

The Buford Said to Have Left Honolulu for Guam in Dangerous Flight.

HONOLULU, Feb. 25.—It is asserted here to-day that the United States Army transport Buford sailed on Saturday for Guam dangerously overcrowded. The vessel remained here three days, it is learned, because Quartermaster Captain Creary tried to secure from the War Department at Washington permission to leave part of her troops here to be carried by the Crook on her arrival.

In addition to the hardship to the troops from overcrowding in tropical waters and the inconvenience to cabin passengers there was, it is said, positive danger, as the vessel had not sufficient boats or life rafts to accommodate all those on board.

Urgent cable messages were sent to the War Department, it is said, but the permission asked was refused.

## FINDS WATER ON MARS.

Prof. Slipher's Photographs Show Water Vapor in Planet's Atmosphere.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Prof. Percival Lowell announced to-night that Prof. Slipher at the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., has photographed comparison spectra of Mars and the moon, showing on repeated plates that the "Little A" band is stronger on Mars than on the moon, indicating water vapor in the atmosphere of the planet.

## WILL NOT INSTRUCT FOR BRYAN.

Col. Guffey to Have His Way About a Free-footed Pennsylvania Delegation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 25.—State Treasurer Berry and others associated with him in the Bryan Democratic League are said to have fallen in with National Committeeman J. M. Guffey's plan to send the Pennsylvania delegation to the national convention at Denver without instructions.

Col. Guffey and the members of the Democratic State committee arrived to-night, preparatory to the meeting of the committee to-morrow, when Harrisburg will be chosen as the place and May 5 as the date for the State convention. That convention will elect four delegates at large. They will be Col. Guffey, State Treasurer Berry, Senator J. K. Hall and either Senator Arthur G. De Walt or John G. Harlan, late candidate for State Treasurer.

## TO COMPLAIN OF JEROME.

W. F. King's Committee Is to See Gov. Hughes to-morrow.

William F. King, chairman of a minority committee of Metropolitan Railway stockholders which complained to the Grand Jury that District Attorney Jerome was negligent in not prosecuting officials of the railway company, said last night that Gov. Hughes had agreed to receive a delegation representing the committee at Albany at noon on Thursday. Mr. King said that half a dozen members would be on hand and would explain why they think the Governor should proceed against the District Attorney for failing to do his duty as they see it.

Mr. King and other members of his committee when they complained to the Grand Jury were subpoenaed before that body and questioned by Mr. Jerome. They did not enjoy the experience. They have already asked the Governor to appoint a special district attorney to investigate the Metropolitan, but the Governor hasn't done it.

## PLAN RAILROAD TO YUKON.

Grand Trunk Pacific Sending Out Surveying Parties into the Northwest.

EDMONTON, Alberta, Feb. 25.—The Grand Trunk Pacific is sending a dozen surveying parties into Peace River Valley for two years' absence. Apparently the company is figuring on a line to Yukon via the old Edmonton trail.

## PATTERING AFTER ROOSEVELT.

Georgia Railroad Commission Demands Reasons for Wage Reductions.

ATLANTA, Ga